

CLAYTON IS PICKED TO BE U. S. JUDGE

President Nominates House
Judiciary Chairman for
Alabama Vacancy.

GRATIFIES LIFE DESIRE
TO DON FEDERAL ERMINE

Two Washington Men in Consular
Service Are Given
Promotions.

President Wilson today sent to the Senate the nomination of Representative Henry D. Clayton of the third Alabama district to be United States district judge of the middle and northern district of Alabama, to succeed Judge Thomas J. Jones, who died a few days ago. Representative Clayton and Attorney General McReynolds have been intimate friends for years.

Mr. McReynolds has understood the lifetime ambition of Mr. Clayton to go on the federal bench, and when notification of the death of Judge Jones was received Mr. McReynolds promptly sent to the White House the recommendation for the nomination of Mr. Clayton.

The President without hesitation signed the commission, his own opinion of Mr. Clayton being a high one. Mr. Clayton is chairman of the House committee on judiciary and as such has been in charge of the preparation of the bill to fill the vacancy. He has conferred frequently with the President and Attorney General McReynolds.

Judge Jones, whose death made the vacancy, was a democratic appointee to his position in 1901 by President Roosevelt, who was unable to find a republican to fill the position. Judge Jones had been governor of Alabama and made a creditable record.

Expected to Accept.

It is understood in the House of Representatives that Representative Clayton will accept the place.

The chairmanship of the judiciary committee in all probability will fall upon Representative Webb of North Carolina. The ranking member of the committee is a firm friend of the administration. Mr. Webb has been in consultation with members of the administration within the past few days.

Representative Clayton, it will be remembered, withdrew from the senatorial race in his state at the request of the President. At the time the campaign seemed to be a free-for-all affair between Mr. Clayton, Representative Underwood and Representative Hobson. At that time there were rumors that the President would appoint Mr. Clayton to a federal judgeship.

Other Nominations Made.

Among the other nominations sent to the Senate by the President were those of two District of Columbia men to be consuls. Adolph H. Williamson, who has been consul at Tientsin, is appointed consul at Dairen, Manchuria. He is a graduate of the Western High School and of the Business High School. He engaged in the real estate business for three years. Later he was physical instructor at the Y. M. C. A. and then a newspaper editor in the District of Columbia National Guard.

The other Washington man appointed is J. Paul Johnson, who is a native of Washington and whose home is here, although he was appointed from Pennsylvania. He is a native of Pennsylvania and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is consul at Hankow, and his appointment is to be consul at Antung, China.

United States judge for the district of Minnesota, Wilbur P. Booth of Minneapolis.

Consul—Willis R. Peck of California (now Chinese secretary to the legation at Tientsin, at Tientsin, China).

IN CHARGE OF CELEBRATION.

Committee Heads for Fourth of July
Observance Named.

Heads of subcommittees which will have charge of arrangements for Washington's Fourth of July celebration were named today by Commissioner Newman. They include the following: Athletics, C. Edward Beckett; riding tournament, M. C. Hazen; fireworks and illumination, E. C. Graham; lunch stands at Rock Creek and Zoological Parks, Max E. H. Neumeier; public relations, Roy C. Clark; decorations, Joseph Strangeton; law and order, William H. Singleton; finances, E. S. Wolfe; music, E. H. Droop; historical moving pictures, A. Brylawski; transportation, Maurice Spahn.

Music Drowns Noise of Saw.

ROBINSON, Ill., May 2.—For three nights John Griffin, a prisoner in the county jail here, played a clarinet with much gusto until midnight. Last night the music stopped about 11 o'clock and today it was learned that Griffin and two other prisoners had escaped from the jail by sawing through the jail bars. The sawing is said to have been done while Griffin drowned the noise with his clarinet.



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RESINOL OINTMENT, with Resinol Soap, stops itching instantly, quickly and easily heals the most distressing cases of eczema, rash or other tormenting skin or scalp eruptions. It cures itching, pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and dandruff, when other treatments have proven only a waste of time and money. Beware of imitations.

Resinol is sold by practically every druggist in the United States, but you can test it at our expense. Write today to Dept. 20-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., for a liberal trial of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

ENDEAVORING TO SETTLE COLORADO STRIKE



**ALL MUST DISARM,
IS EDICT OF U. S.
IN COLORADO WAR**

(Continued from First Page.)

Ludlow, the details of which appeared in the press at the time of the occurrence, where women and children, as well as men were killed, and since that time the feeling has been excessively bitter, and there have been other conflicts, resulting in the killing of those belonging to each side.

"Many of the strikers are foreigners who do not speak English, and it is very difficult to make them understand when you try to explain a situation to them. The commanders in the field have so far exercised wise judgment, have allowed no arms, with the limited number now in their disposal, are doing the best that is possible."

It is hoped that the proclamation calling for all parties to give up arms will be cheerfully and promptly complied with, and thus a great source of danger will be removed.

Both Sides Satisfied.

A Denver press dispatch says: The proclamation of Secretary Garrison, calling on all persons in the strike district not in the military service of the United States to surrender their arms and ammunition elicited the following statement from J. F. Weiborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

"The order of Secretary Garrison to disarm, both sides, suits the operators perfectly. We told Maj. Holbrook that he arrived that we were willing to turn over our arms the minute he said he could show the situation."

When shown Secretary Garrison's proclamation, E. L. Doyle, district secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, said:

"We understand this order to mean that mine workers are not sufficient to cover the area to be disarmed and peace maintained by United States troops. This being the case, trouble in the strike zone is an end, but if the militiamen are to be allowed arms there is sure to be trouble, since a large percentage of them are in the employment of the coal companies."

Garrison Sends More Troops.

As a result of representations that the federal troops now in the strike zone in Colorado were not sufficient to cover the area, additional troops were last night were ordered dispatched there by Secretary Garrison, following a conference with President Wilson. The forces now under orders to proceed will quadruple the forces of cavalry already there. The entire 11th Regiment of Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and two troops of the 12th Cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., were the organizations ordered last night to proceed at once. Col. James Leckert of the 11th will take supreme command of the situation.

The two non-federal forces came from Gov. Ammons, and was the subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting. Secretary Garrison later sent to the White House with maps of the coal region to demonstrate that the troops already there were not sufficient to guarantee peace and order. The President agreed and told the Secretary to send whatever troops he thought best.

Representative Keating of Colorado had told Mr. Garrison that three separate sets of troops were needed in Colorado, and under the present arrangement only two general localities were covered. He said that greater force was needed in the northern or Boulder district.

No Disarmament Ordered.

Secretary Garrison said he had issued no instructions for disarmament in the coal fields. He said he would take no action in this respect until he had received a full report of conditions in the strike zone from the officers on the scene.

"I have asked information," the Secretary added, "as to what classes of citizens are carrying guns and what use is being made of them. Secretary Garrison issued the order after a long conference with the President. He said the step was taken not because trouble was expected, but because it had been demonstrated that the five troops of cavalry now in the coal fields did not provide enough men to cover the large territory involved. Reports from Colorado last night, the Secretary added, were very favorable."

The troops of the 11th will be distributed through the Trinidad, Walsenburg, Aguilar and Forbes districts, and the two troops from the 12th will go to Boulder and Loveland.

In a report to Secretary Garrison Maj. Holbrook, in charge of the federal troops in the Colorado strike field, said that the opposing forces of strikers and non-striker representatives, in the vicinity of Walsenburg, Col., had agreed to surrender their arms.

**Disarming of Mine Factions
in Colorado Strike Warfare
Is the Important Issue Today**

DENVER, Col., May 2.—Disarmament of the two factions, mine guards and strikers, who have clashed since the miners' strike began last September was the important question today, both in the northern and southern Colorado coal fields. Almost open declarations of defiance were made by strikers to any orders which would deprive them of their arms. The mine guards retained their arms.

Comparative quiet prevailed in the southern fields today, where the federal troops are in control, but from the northern fields came reports of slight disorder in spite of the heavy state military guard there.

The non-union men who disappeared last night en route to visit their wives in Denver had not been heard from early today. Fears for their safety were expressed by their friends.

News of the dispatch of additional federal troops into the strike zone was received with satisfaction by state officials.

Guard Order Still Inquest.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 2.—The direct charge that an officer of the Colorado National Guard gave an order to "clean out" the Ludlow tent colony and burn

TRYING TO DISCOVER SOURCE OF BIG FUND

I. C. C. Endeavoring to Learn
Where Billard Company's
\$2,000,000 Came From.

HEARING IS CONTINUED
IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Information on Organization of
Metropolitan Steamship Company
Given by Maine Man.

The interstate commerce commission today continued its efforts to discover where \$2,000,000 came from that was used to organize the Billard Company, the concern whose dealings with the New Haven, New Haven and Hartford railroad have been developed in the commission's investigation of the affairs of the railroad.

The commission is endeavoring to determine whether the money with which the Billard Company was organized came from the New Haven itself, and suggestions of a "conspiracy to defraud" have been freely made about the hearing room. So far little light has been thrown on the organization of the Billard concern, but the commission expects to call John Billard, the chief organizer, and question him as to the financial backing which prompted the organization.

When the hearings were opened today before Commissioner Charles C. McChord, efforts were made to trace the stock of the Billard Company sold by Harry V. Whipple, president of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven and last treasurer of the Billard Company.

William Butler Tyler of Plainfield, N. J., testified that he had purchased the twenty shares of stock from Whipple for \$200,000. He said Whipple had paid him \$100,000 for the stock.

Arthur C. Gwynne, junior partner of the firm for which the stock was purchased, said the transaction was put through on a telegraphic request from the Montreal office for a client in that city.

"Who was the client?" Mr. Gwynne was asked by Solicitor Folck. "The purchaser was Preble McIntosh," he said.

Mr. Gwynne explained that he had no acquaintance with Mr. McIntosh, but as he was a client of the Montreal office, he could recall no other transactions. He added that he had no acquaintance with an official either of the New Haven or the Billard Company.

Mr. Gwynne was asked to go over his books and ascertain if his firm had bought any other stock of the New Haven, its subsidiaries or the Billard Company for McIntosh.

Tells of Steamship Company.

Walter E. Reed of Waterford, Me., the next witness, told of conversations with former President Mellen as to the organization of the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

Mr. Reed told of calling on Mr. Mellen in October, 1909, to find out if Mellen would continue the negotiations that had been started some time before.

Mr. Reed said that Mellen told him he was to have \$1,500,000 of stock of the reorganized Metropolitan for which he was to pay nothing, but that Reed was to withdraw his three fast freight steamers put on between New York and Boston to compete with the Yale and the Harvard.

Mr. Mellen, the witness said, also told him it was agreed that Mellen name three directors and that Reed's interests were to be designated four.

Departure of Witness Causes Stir.

Information that one of the important witnesses in the New Haven investigation had gone to Europe yesterday caused a stir during the proceedings at the interstate commerce commission. It was

SUFFRAGE DAY IN MANY BIG CITIES

(Continued from First Page.)

Street Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—A street demonstration by suffragettes, the first to be held in Indianapolis, marked the celebration of suffrage day here. The street meeting was held near the center of the business district at noon and attracted a large crowd.

Auto Parade in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Sixty automobiles, carrying 300 women and a number of men, formed the suffrage parade here today.

Mobile's First Meeting Tonight.

MOBILE, Ala., May 2.—The first mass meeting ever held here in the interest of equal suffrage for women is called for tonight under the auspices of the Suffrage Club recently formed here in celebration of the nation-wide suffrage day.

MOB THREATENS BURNS.

MARIETTA, Ga., May 2.—William J. Burns, the detective, was the center of an angry demonstration when he came here yesterday, presumably in connection with an investigation of the case of Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan.

This was the home of the murdered factory girl and many of her relatives still live here.

Much feeling has been aroused by the detective's declaration that Frank was not guilty, and that James Conley, a negro factory sweeper convicted as an accessory after the murder, alone was responsible for the crime.

As soon as the deputy sheriffs were notified of the demonstration, they went to the hotel where Burns had taken refuge. Judge Morris also hastened there, and it was feared that the detective would leave the city for Atlanta as quickly as possible.

The crowd, which threatened the demonstration, together with others, had by this time gathered in front of the hotel. An automobile was summoned and the detective, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Hicks and Judge Morris quickly entered it.

Threats and shouts were heard by the crowd and eggs thrown at Burns. One hit Judge Morris, but the detective was not struck. The automobile left the city at a high rate of speed.

Poor But Just.

From Pearson's Weekly.

In one sense of the word he was very poor. In another sense he was not, for he had a cousin who drew a big salary as manager of a foot ball club. A few days ago he called on him.

"Jack," he said, "can you give something to help me? I have just spent my last penny. I've always made a point of spending my last penny before going to see his cousin. The affluent relative smiled, unexpectedly."

"Why certainly, John! As a matter of fact, I was just going to pay a fellow two shillings to mark out the ground for next Saturday's cup match. But if you care to take it on, and you're a relation, I'll pay you five bob! What do you say?"

"Thanks awfully, Jack; but though I'm poor, I should not like to rob another man of his money. I'll take the three shillings and let him mark the ground for two bob as agreed—What?"

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transparencies to advertise the votes for women campaign.

Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs and Miss Mary Brennan are in charge of arrangements. The procession will form in front of Congressional Union headquarters, 1420 F street northwest.

Plan an Open-Air Rally.

They hope to hold an open-air rally at New York avenue, H and 13th streets. California women will take a prominent part in the big suffrage procession here next Saturday. Wives of congressmen are showing special zeal on behalf of the demonstration. The procession is to be the culminating event of the great nationwide demonstration to take place today.

Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, and a member of the executive committee of the Congressional Union, which has organized the procession, will preside at the mass meeting at the Belasco Theater, which will open the demonstration. Mrs. Charles Webster Bell, wife of Representative Bell, is organizing the California division of the procession, where Mrs. Joseph E. Knowland, wife of the representative from the sixth district, will march with her daughter Eleanor. Mr. Deaver is in charge of the procession. Mrs. Charles Curry, wife of Representative Curry from the third, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, daughter of the representative from the first district, will ride in the cavalry section of the procession. Mrs. John E. Baker will ride in the automobile section.

The Baltimore delegation also will have many representatives. Led by a woman's life and drum corps and marching band, that city will send more than 100 women here to march. Mrs. Edna S. Latimer will be in charge. Among other women will be Mrs. Donald Hooker, Miss Ruth Hanaw, Prof. Eloise Abel and Dr. Eleanor Lord.

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